11/83 57155-2 A

SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS P. O. BOX 995 COLUMBIA, S. C. 29202

SEPTEMBER, 1983

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT UP IN SEPTEMBER

STATE'S JOB COUNT RESPONDS TO IMPROVING ECONOMY

With a combination of positive developments in both the private and public sectors, total nonagricultural employment in South Carolina rose 18,300 in September. The 1,182,900 workers represented a significant improvement of 24,800 over the comparable figure of a year earlier.

PRIVATE SECTOR OVERCOMES SEASONAL DOWNTURNS

Despite end-of-summer declines in job opportunities in many industries, the work force in the state's private sector registered a 1,700 monthly increase in September. Primarily responsible for the private sector upturn was manufacturing. Employment in manufacturing reached its highest level since May, 1982, a welcome sign that continued consumer demand has finally forced expansion in manufacturing. The industry's success in September could be traced to durable goods where 1,300 workers were added during the month. The growth in hard-good jobs was spread throughout several industry groups reflecting general, solid improvement. Electrical and electronic equipment produced the single largest monthly hike as 500 employees were added to the payrolls. Although employment in nondurable goods remained constant between August and September, there were two notes of interest. The number of jobs in textile mill products climbed to the highest level since October, 1982, while apparel and other textile products witnessed a fifteen-month high. Even though the monthly advances in these two industry groups were relatively minor, the overall direction of recent employment movements remained encouraging.

The count of construction workers checked in at 70,000 in September. Down a slight 100 from August, construction employment was actually a very positive sign since September usually brings about substantial cutbacks in building activity. In fact, over the last

(Continued on Page 3)

INDEX OF TABLES IN THIS MONTH'S ISSUE

Table Number	Title	Page(s)
1	Civilian Labor Force Summary	4
2	Summary of Monthly Earnings of Manufacturing Workers	6
3	Manhour Index Summary	8
4	Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in South Carolina by Major Industry Division and Selected Industry Group	13,14
5	Wage and Salary Manufacturing Employment in South Carolina	15,16
6	Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in the Greenville-Spartanburg and Columbia Metropolitan Statistical Areas by Major Industry Division and Selected Industry Group	17
7	Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in the Charleston, Rock Hill, Anderson, and Florence Metropolitan Statistical Areas by Major Industry Division and Selected Industry Group	18
8	Female Employment in South Carolina by Major Industry Division and Selected Industry Group	19
9	Estimated Number of Production Workers and Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing in South Carolina	20
10	Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing Industries in South Carolina's Major Metropolitan Statistical Areas	21
11	Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment for Counties in South Carolina	22
12	Labor Force and Unemployment by County	23

ten years, an average of 1,400 jobs was lost each September in this industry. Stable interest rates, good weather conditions, and increased spendable income have combined to produce a more conducive environment for building. Recent strength in construction caused employment in September, 1983 to be 4,800 above the figure of twelve months earlier.

On the surface, the sharp rise in transportation and public utilities appears to be positive; however, the entire increase could be attributed to the ending of the strike in the telephone industry. With the reinclusion of the strikers, the number of workers again approached record highs for transportation and public utilities.

The employed work force in wholesale and retail trade stood at 237,300 in September. In spite of the loss of 1,000 jobs since August, this division had an over-the-year gain of 4,400. Trade's monthly decrease was centered in the retail area as seasonal reductions in tourist-related industries negatively affected the job count in the sector. Even though end-of-summer job cutbacks were obvious, they were not as severe as those produced in 1981 and 1982.

Also seasonally affected by the slowing of the tourist dollar, services fell 1,100. Substantial pickups in employment in educational services were not able to compensate for drops in hotels and other lodging places, and in other tourist-related industries. With mixed movements among its components, the service industry still managed to sustain a considerable 9,300 bulge in employment above the September, 1982 level.

The consistent growth experienced in finance, insurance, and real estate throughout 1983 was briefly interrupted in September. Falling to 52,500, the industry's employment was primarily influenced by seasonal job reductions in the coastal counties.

EDUCATION BUILD-UP BOOSTS PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

Aided by the return of 15,900 employees to the payrolls of local schools, total government employment in South Carolina jumped 16,600 in September. Although most of the additions were concentrated in local education, state education also increased its job count to 70,700, up 2,200. Outside of school-related areas, all industry groups recorded employment losses. Largest losses occurred in federal government where 1,200 paid jobs were eliminated, mostly because summer assignments came to an end.

STATE'S EMPLOYMENT SHOULD CONTINUE UPWARD TREND IN OCTOBER

Positive developments in South Carolina's nonagricultural employment are expected to continue in October. The main impact will be from additional education hires in government. Smaller gains should be noted in services and manufacturing. Construction; finance, insurance, and real estate; and transportation and public utilities are projected to be relatively unchanged from September's levels. The only industry that is forecast to see minor losses in October is wholesale and retail trade.

SEASONAL ADVANCEMENTS AFFECT FEMALE EMPLOYMENT

Nonfarm wage and salary female employment, increasing 14,100, rose to 540,000 during September. Cyclical growth in government education accounted for 92% of the monthly expansion.

The number of positions occupied by women in the government sector, gaining 12,200, accelerated to 125,800. The return of 13,000 women in educational jobs for the beginning of the school year produced the positive movement in government. On the negative side, small decreases were noted in federal government (-400); state government other than education (-200); and local government outside of schools (-200).

Private sector female employment edged upward 1,900 during September. However, over 89% of the upturn resulted from the return of 1,700 striking workers in transportation and public utilities. Services, affected by seasonal growth in private schools, picked up 200 women over the month. Also on the plus side, the number of women employed in construction jobs climbed 100. Manufacturing female employment, at 148,200, added 700 workers in September. Hiring in the durable-good sector (+600) accounted for 86% of the manufacturing gain. The number of women employed in the production of nondurable goods experienced a small monthly rise (+100). On the downside, reductions in the trade sector (-600) were caused by tourist-related downturns in retail trade industries. Employers in finance, insurance, and real estate shaved 200 women from their payrolls in September.

The number of women employed in South Carolina rose 8,600 over the comparable year-ago period. Growth was experienced in all industries, except manufacturing (-200). Services experienced the largest expansion (+4,800) followed by finance, insurance, and real estate (+1,300).

UNEMPLOYMENT CONTINUES TO DROP

South Carolina's unemployment rate fell to 8.6% in September. This represents 122,800 jobless individuals, a drop of 8,300 from the August level. The decline in unemployment is attributed to a general improvement in the labor market, particularly in manufacturing. The national unemployment rate averaged 9.3% in September.

TABLE 1

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

September, 1983

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,435,100	1,444,600	1,487,800	176,110	175,260	177,600
Total Employment	1,312,300	1,313,500	1,330,400	162,280	160,540	162,540
Total Unemployment	122,800	131,100	157,400	13,830	14,720	15,060
Unemployment Rate	8.6	9.1	10.6	7.9	8.4	8.5

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year Ago
Civilian Labor Force	193,850	193,480	198,190	277,090	278,350	293,250
Total Employment	182,130	181,500	183,940	255,630	255,890	262,810
Total Unemployment	11,720	11,980	14,250	21,460	22,460	30,440
Unemployment Rate	6.0	6.2	7.2	7.7	8.1	10.4

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #12 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Nonfarm workers in the Charleston Metropolitan area saw a substantial increase in jobs during September. The 1,700 advance in employment over both the previous month's level and the comparable year-ago figure was the result of positive trends in the government, service, and manufacturing sectors. Within the public sector, local education employees realized a 2,300 surge in jobs which was responsible for the 1,800 rise in government employment. A 500 decline in positions was posted in the federal sector. The number of state government jobs remained constant at 11,800 from August to September. Positive movement in the service sector caused the employment level to rise 200 to 27,200. Manufacturing employment moved up 100 from 19,700 in August. All of the increase was centered in the soft-good sector. The employment level in finance, insurance, and real estate dropped 200 to 7,300. However, in comparison with September, 1982, employment increased 300. Downturns of 100 each were reported in transportation and public utilities, and wholesale and retail trade. Construction employment at 10,600 was unchanged from the previous month.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Boosted by hiring by schools in the metropolitan area, Columbia's total nonagricultural employment rose 3,300 in September to 181,800. Government jobs alone were up 2,100 thanks to a 1,900 pickup in state government and a smaller 400 advance in the local sector. Federal employment was off 200 from the August level. Outside of the public domain, the biggest news was generated by transportation and public utilities where 1,000 strikers returned to work in the communication industry. Columbia's manufacturing employment registered real growth of 400 with three fourths of the increase situated in durable goods. Within hard goods, primary metal industries experienced an expansion in workers from 1,300 to 1,600. Some 500 employees were added to payrolls in services with upturns in education and business. The other major divisions were less fortunate in September as their employment levels dropped. The construction work force fell a slight 100 from the previous month while wholesale and retail trade employment dipped to 37,800 from 38,100. Finance, insurance, and real estate also reduced employee counts by 300 between August and September.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

The Greenville-Spartanburg nonfarm employment level rose 8,400 to 262,000 in September. The surge in total employment was primarily responsive to the advance in school employment. Public sector employment, pushed upward by large increases in education, recorded a gain of 6,100 jobs over the month. The local government job count grew to 25,000, a 4,500 advance from August, 1983. There were 1,600 jobs added to the state government employment level during September, while the number of jobs in the federal sector was unchanged at 1,800. Approximately 2,000 persons were added to payrolls in services from the previous month's level of 38,700. Employees returning to their jobs after a strike caused transportation and public utility employment to increase 1,000 to 9,000. Trade employment grew 300 to 54,500, pushed up by pickups in both the retail and wholesale sectors. Those industries reporting hefty downturns in employment were construction and manufacturing. Construction employees realized a 600 reduction in jobs. Most of the decline was centered in special trade contracting (-400). Notable staff reductions by manufacturers of chemicals, paper, and food products caused manufacturing employment to drop 400 to 95,400 in September. The employment level in finance, insurance, and real estate was lowered by 100 to 10,600.

FACTORY PAYROLLS EDGE UP

Production workers in the state's factories earned an average of $7.08 hourly in September, up from $7.06 the month before. Both the durable and nondurable sectors contributed gains, with hard-good workers showing the greatest strength.

An overall $0.09 per hour increase was recorded in durable-good factories as overtime was the name of the game in September. Furniture and fixtures (+$0.14); stone, clay, and glass products (+$0.14); and instruments and related products (+$0.26) led the sector as inventory-rebuilding created much overtime.

Hourly earnings in the soft-good sector edged up $0.01 in September to $7.02 after slipping $0.03 the month before. Again, overtime, coupled with a general strengthening of textile activities, gave rise to the improvement in earnings.

With weekly hours up and earnings also increasing, weekly earnings throughout manufacturing grew by almost $4.00 in September to $291.70.

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
September, 1983

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.08	$ 7.06	$ 6.78	$ 8.61	$ 8.45	$ 7.95
Average Weekly Earnings	$291.70	$288.05	$260.35	$371.09	$353.21	$322.77
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 96.97	$ 96.18	$ 88.92	$123.37	$117.93	$100.43

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 6.93	$ 6.90	$ 6.54	$ 6.74	$ 6.72	$ 6.45
Average Weekly Earnings	$281.36	$276.69	$247.87	$277.69	$274.18	$249.62
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 93.54	$ 92.38	$ 84.66	$ 92.32	$ 91.55	$ 85.25

WORKWEEK INCREASES IN S. C. FACTORIES

The manufacturing workweek increased in September as production workers state-wide gained 0.4 hour over August. Growth was more noticeable in the nondurable sector where workers were on the job 0.6 hour longer for the month.

Fluctuations between industry groups within the hard-good sector produced a slight increase in September. Average weekly hours for durable-good workers, at 41.6 hours, showed a 0.1 hour rise over the month from August.

Workers in the soft-good sector fared better as their workweek grew to 41.1 hours from 40.5 the previous month. Seasonal increases in school cafeterias and other food-related establishments boosted the workweek in the industry group of food and kindred products to 40.8 hours, a 2.4 hour jump, to lead the surge in this sector.

At the national level the average factory workweek lengthened to 40.7 hours in September from 40.3 hours the month before. This was the highest average since 40.8 hours in April, 1978.

NATIONAL ECONOMY SHOWS IMPROVEMENT

The U. S. economy showed marked improvement on all fronts in September except in housing construction, which was off dramatically over the month.

Unemployment dropped to a rate of 9.3% of the labor force in September, the lowest level since April, 1982. This rate followed a 9.5% reading in both July and August, and is expected to continue a gradual decline as the pace of the recovery slows.

The factory workweek expanded by 0.04 hour in September suggesting that employment gains will continue in coming months since employers tend to increase the workweek before re-hiring laid-off employees. The longer workweek indicates that production has been stepped up to meet demand from businesses rebuilding inventories.

American consumers bounced back after a dull August and raised retail sales 1.6% in September, with every category benefiting except building materials, which dropped 1.4%. September's sales were 10.7% ahead of the same month last year, a period when the recession was preparing to hit bottom.

Output of the nation's factories rose a robust 1.5% in September. The production gains were sizeable and widespread, with especially large gains reported in the auto and business equipment industries. Over the past 12 months, industrial production increased 11.9%, an above-average rise for post-World War II recoveries. Reflecting strong recent gains in retail sales, the production of consumer goods was 5.0% above July, 1981, the month before the recession began.

American's income and spending grew more strongly in September than in any month since May setting the stage for an unexpectedly vigorous finish for the 1983 economy.

Personal income rose a healthy 0.9% in September, and spending jumped 1.5%, the most growth for both pillars of the recovery in five months. In August, income was up only 0.3% while spending dropped 0.2%.

Housing starts plunged 13.4% in September, the biggest decline since before the start of the recession in May, 1981. The slowdown forced the annual rate of housing starts to its lowest level since April. High interest rates were blamed for the new caution by builders who saw their projects begin to outrun sales as early as June. In September, starts of single-family homes dropped 11.6% and starts of apartments fell 16.3%. Housing activity slowed in every region of the country over the month.

MANHOUR INDEX GAINS

The manufacturing production worker manhour index gained 1.6 points to 105.3 during September. The increase was caused by the gain of 1,700 in production worker employment coupled with the 0.4 hour growth in average weekly hours worked. The September index was 6.7 points greater than the year-ago figure of 98.6.

TABLE 3

	September, 1983	August, 1983	September, 1982
Production Worker Manhour Index	105.3	103.7	98.6
Durable Good Manhour Index	128.1	125.8	122.1
Nondurable Good Manhour Index	98.0	96.4	93.3
Textile Manhour Index	72.4	71.7	67.0
Apparel Manhour Index	105.8	101.8	101.5

The manhour index is calculated in the following two-step formula:

Production Worker Employment	X	Average Weekly Hours Worked	=	Aggregate Manhours

Aggregate Manhours	÷	Assigned Factor (See Footnote)	X	100	=	Manhour Index

Note: The factor equals the average aggregate manhours for the base year 1967. For example, the factor for total manufacturing is 11,009.4.

LABOR SURPLUS AREAS

A new listing of labor surplus areas has been released by the U. S. Department of Labor. The labor surplus designation is used by federal procurement offices in targeting contracts into areas of high unemployment. The following areas in South Carolina received designation as labor surplus areas effective through September 30, 1984.

Abbeville County
Aiken County
Allendale County
Anderson County
Bamberg County
Barnwell County
Cherokee County
Chester County
Chesterfield County
Clarendon County
Colleton County
Darlington County
Dillon County
Florence County
Georgetown County
Greenville City
Greenwood County
Hampton County
Jasper County
Kershaw County
Lancaster County
Laurens County
Lee County
Marion County
Marlboro County
McCormick County
North Charleston City
Oconee County
Orangeburg County
Saluda County
Sumter County
Union County
Williamsburg County

The annual labor surplus area lists are based upon each area's average unemployment rate for the previous two calendar years. The reference period used for the new annual list was January, 1981 through December, 1982. To be included on the labor surplus area list, an area must have had an average unemployment rate of at least ten percent during the two-year period.

The Labor Department can waive the two-year reference period criteria in order to permit the classification of labor surplus areas under the exceptional circumstances criteria. These criteria permit the classification of areas which are encountering a significant rise in unemployment that is not temporary or seasonal and was not adequately reflected in the data for the two-year reference period. The exceptional circumstances classifications are based upon current and projected data contained in petitions submitted to the Labor Department by the state employment security agencies.

Authorization for the labor surplus list falls under Defense Manpower Policy No. 4B and Executive Order 12073 and 10582. The basic purpose of the program is to guide a portion of the government's procurement dollars into areas of severe economic need, which have been defined as areas of high unemployment. Employers located in an eligible area can receive preference in bidding on federal contracts.

For technical assistance relating to the Labor Surplus Area program, contact the Business Service Center of the General Service Administration at:

Richard B. Russell Federal Building
U. S. Courthouse
75 Spring Street, SW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
Phone: (404) 221-5103

NEW AND EXPANDED FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

NAME OF FIRM	LOCATION	ESTIMATED NO. OF WORKERS	OTHER INFORMATION
Stone Manufacturing Co.	Walhalla	300	This new company will manufacture children's clothing.
Bluebell Textile	Westminster	150	This new plant will manufacture weaving apparel.
SNS South	Seneca	30-40	This plant is expanding its facilities and will break down and prepare bolts of material into department-size pieces for retail sales.
Holiday Inn	Greenville	Unknown	This new motel is planning to open sometime in the spring of 1984.
ANDA-KA Fashions & Cateechee Yarn Inc.	Pickens	400	These two firms will be housed in the former Dan River Mill. They will produce yarn and ladies' sportswear.

NEW AND EXPANDED FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA (CONTINUED)

NAME OF FIRM	LOCATION	ESTIMATED NO. OF WORKERS	OTHER INFORMATION
Curtron Inc.	Travelers Rest	60	The expansion of this kitchen curtain manufacturer is scheduled to be completed in December.
Westinghouse Electric Corp.	Spartanburg	300	This expansion will be in the nuclear service facility.
Westinghouse Electric Corp.	Florence	500	This new plant will produce magnets used in medical diagnoses.
W-L Molding co.	Greenville	100	This new plant manufactures plastic moldings for industrial use.
Chemurgy Products Inc.	Greenville	10-15	The expansion of this plant is a result of increased sales of the company's products.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	Mos. Exp. 1/	Other Experience	Mos. Exp. 1/	Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired: Full Time	Hours Desired: Part Time	Annual Income Desired	Relocate: Yes	Relocate: No	Location of Applicant*
Chemical Laboratory Technician	41	Quality Control Supervisor	38	16	X		$16,000	X		Greenwood
Clerk, General	48	None	N/A	13	X		$ 8,000		X	Seneca
Automobile Mechanic	07	Cook	06	11	X		$ 9,100		X	Hartsville
Secretary	99	None	N/A	14	X		$ 7,280	X		Kingstree
Tile Setter	99	None	N/A	12	X		$15,000	X		Georgetown
Emergency Medical Technician	81	Draftsman	60	14	X		$15,000	X		Chester
Lathe Operator	47	None	N/A	15	X		$17,000	X		Walterboro
Electronics Technician	99	None	N/A	14	X		$12,500	X		Lancaster
Mechanical Engineer	99	Electronics Technician	99	14	X		$12,000	X		Sumter
Architect	99	None	N/A	16	X		$29,000	X		Liberty
Supervisor, Screen Print	99	None	N/A	12	X		$20,000	X		Union
Drafter, Civil	84	None	N/A	12	X		$20,000	X		Rock Hill
Drafter, Mechanical	99	None	N/A	14	X		$20,000	X		Florence

* There are currently more than 100,200 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.

1/ Months Experience - "99 indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 4

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1983

Industry	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1982	Net Change From: Aug. 1983	Net Change From: Sept. 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1182.9	1164.6	1158.1	+ 18.3	+ 24.8
Mining	1.8	1.8	1.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Construction	70.0	70.1	65.2	- 0.1	+ 4.8
Heavy Construction Contractors	10.9	11.0	11.5	- 0.1	- 0.6
Highway and Street Construction	4.5	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.0
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	6.4	6.5	7.0	- 0.1	- 0.6
Special Trade Contractors	32.5	32.8	30.8	- 0.3	+ 1.7
Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning	8.4	8.5	8.0	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Electrical Work	6.5	6.5	6.6	0.0	- 0.1
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #5)	359.6	358.3	358.8	+ 1.3	+ 0.8
Durable Goods	109.8	108.5	109.3	+ 1.3	+ 0.5
Nondurable Goods	249.8	249.8	249.5	0.0	+ 0.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.1	52.8	53.6	+ 3.3	+ 2.5
Trucking and Warehousing	14.0	14.0	13.3	0.0	+ 0.7
Water Transportation	3.2	3.2	3.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Communication	14.2	10.9	14.3	+ 3.3	- 0.1
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	10.5	7.1	10.7	+ 3.4	- 0.2
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	15.8	15.8	15.4	0.0	+ 0.4
Electric Services	10.6	10.6	10.4	0.0	+ 0.2
Combination Utility Services	3.8	3.8	3.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	237.3	238.3	232.9	- 1.0	+ 4.4
Wholesale Trade	48.4	48.5	48.3	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	25.7	25.6	26.0	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	10.9	10.9	11.2	0.0	- 0.3
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	22.7	22.9	22.3	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Groceries and Related Products	6.6	6.7	6.5	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Groceries, General Line	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.5	3.6	3.4	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	2.9	3.0	2.8	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.3	3.3	3.4	0.0	- 0.1

TABLE 4 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1983

Industry	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1982	Net Change From: Aug. 1983	Net Change From: Sept. 1982
Retail Trade	188.9	189.8	184.6	- 0.9	+ 4.3
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	7.9	7.9	7.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	4.3	4.3	4.2	0.0	+ 0.1
General Merchandise Stores	24.7	24.9	25.6	- 0.2	- 0.9
Department Stores	17.2	17.4	18.2	- 0.2	- 1.0
Food Stores	35.2	35.1	34.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Grocery Stores	33.4	33.3	32.3	+ 0.1	+ 1.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	52.5	53.2	50.5	- 0.7	+ 2.0
Banking	15.5	15.6	14.8	- 0.1	+ 0.7
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	15.4	15.5	14.7	- 0.1	+ 0.7
State Banks, Not Members of Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.4	6.5	6.1	- 0.1	+ 0.3
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.4	8.3	7.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Insurance Carriers	11.0	11.0	10.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Life Insurance	5.7	5.7	5.7	0.0	0.0
Services	179.0	180.1	169.7	- 1.1	+ 9.3
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	17.4	18.7	17.5	- 1.3	- 0.1
Health Services	40.2	40.2	38.3	0.0	+ 1.9
Hospitals	14.4	14.3	13.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Educational Services	17.0	14.9	13.9	+ 2.1	+ 3.1
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	9.4	8.9	7.0	+ 0.5	+ 2.4
Total Government	226.6	210.0	225.7	+ 16.6	+ 0.9
Total Federal Government	36.6	37.8	36.1	- 1.2	+ 0.5
Total State Government	70.7	68.5	69.6	+ 2.2	+ 1.1
State Education	28.8	26.3	27.0	+ 2.5	+ 1.8
Other State Government	41.9	42.2	42.6	- 0.3	- 0.7
Total Local Government	119.3	103.7	120.0	+ 15.6	- 0.7
Local Education	66.8	50.9	67.7	+ 15.9	- 0.9
Other Local Government	52.5	52.8	52.3	- 0.3	+ 0.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 5

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1983

Industry	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1982	Net Change From: Aug. 1983	Net Change From: Sept. 1982
Manufacturing	359.6	358.3	358.8	+ 1.3	+ 0.8
Durable Goods	109.8	108.5	109.3	+ 1.3	+ 0.5
Lumber and Wood Products	13.8	14.0	13.4	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.8	4.9	4.5	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0
Furniture and Fixtures	5.2	5.1	4.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Household Furniture	4.4	4.3	4.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.0	11.0	10.1	0.0	+ 0.9
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.6	3.6	2.9	0.0	+ 0.7
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.4	2.4	2.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Primary Metal Industries	6.3	6.1	6.4	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	13.0	12.8	13.1	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	2.4	2.3	2.4	+ 0.1	0.0
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.4	5.4	5.6	0.0	- 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	27.1	26.8	27.6	+ 0.3	- 0.5
Construction and Related Machinery	2.2	2.2	2.6	0.0	- 0.4
Metalworking Machinery	4.0	4.0	3.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Special Industry Machinery	7.0	6.9	7.3	+ 0.1	- 0.3
General Industrial Machinery	5.1	5.0	5.4	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	19.5	19.0	20.4	+ 0.5	- 0.9
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.6	2.6	2.8	0.0	- 0.2
Household Appliances	2.9	2.8	2.9	+ 0.1	0.0
Electrical Components and Accessories	7.0	6.6	7.3	+ 0.4	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	2.9	2.9	3.1	0.0	- 0.2
Transportation Equipment	5.3	5.2	4.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Instruments and Related Products	5.2	5.2	5.2	0.0	0.0
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.6	2.6	2.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.4	3.3	3.7	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Nondurable Goods	249.8	249.8	249.5	0.0	+ 0.3
Food and Kindred Products	15.0	15.0	14.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Meat Products	4.0	4.0	3.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Beverages	2.5	2.5	2.6	0.0	- 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1983

Industry	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1982	Net Change From: Aug. 1983	Net Change From: Sept. 1982
Textile Mill Products	114.2	113.9	114.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	34.0	33.8	31.9	+ 0.2	+ 2.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	34.5	34.5	36.8	0.0	- 2.3
Knitting Mills	7.8	8.0	7.8	- 0.2	0.0
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	16.4	16.2	16.6	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Textile Finishing, Cotton	8.2	8.3	8.1	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	7.5	7.2	7.8	+ 0.3	- 0.3
Floor Covering Mills	3.1	3.0	2.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.0	10.0	9.7	0.0	+ 0.3
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.5	8.5	8.2	0.0	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.5	5.4	5.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.2	45.1	45.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.5	9.7	9.9	- 0.2	- 0.4
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	7.3	7.5	7.8	- 0.2	- 0.5
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.7	15.5	15.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Women's and Misses' Shirts	6.5	6.4	5.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.0	2.0	1.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Children's Outerwear	8.0	7.9	7.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	6.8	6.8	6.9	0.0	- 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	14.6	14.8	14.4	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Paperboard Mills	3.7	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.0	4.0	3.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.4	4.5	4.4	- 0.1	0.0
Printing and Publishing	8.4	8.4	8.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Newspapers	3.9	3.9	3.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Commercial Printing	3.7	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.2	32.2	32.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	17.7	17.8	17.7	- 0.1	0.0
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.4	2.4	2.5	0.0	- 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	18.4	18.3	19.0	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.3	2.3	2.6	0.0	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.2	8.1	8.5	+ 0.1	- 0.3

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1983

Industry	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1982	COLUMBIA Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	262.0	253.6	257.3	181.8	178.5	181.4
Construction	14.4	15.0	16.2	10.4	10.5	9.0
Heavy Construction Contractors	1.4	1.4	1.5	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	8.3	8.7	8.2	-	-	-
Manufacturing	95.4	95.8	96.4	25.9	25.5	25.8
Durable Goods	27.0	26.8	28.4	12.6	12.3	12.5
Lumber and Furniture	-	-	-	.5	.5	.5
Furniture and Fixtures	.8	.8	.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.6	1.3	1.5
Primary and Fabricated Metals	4.3	4.3	4.5	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.5	2.4	2.5
Machinery, Except Electrical	11.4	11.4	12.2	2.9	2.9	2.7
Metalworking Machinery	2.1	2.1	2.2	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.7	4.8	5.3	-	-	-
Office and Computing Machines	-	-	-	1.5	1.4	1.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.1	6.0	6.7	2.0	2.0	2.2
Nondurable Goods	68.4	69.0	68.0	13.3	13.2	13.3
Food and Kindred Products	2.7	2.8	2.7	1.5	1.6	1.6
Textile Mill Products	33.9	33.9	34.0	2.2	2.2	2.4
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.2	11.3	10.6	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.9	10.8	11.7	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	2.0	2.1	1.8	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.7	3.7	3.8	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.1	2.0	2.0	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.7	1.7	1.7	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	10.0	9.9	9.4	2.4	2.3	2.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	2.4	2.3	2.2	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	7.6	7.6	7.2	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	3.8	4.0	4.0	1.0	.9	.9
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	2.8	2.9	2.8	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.0	2.0	2.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.7	8.1	7.9	-	-	-
Chemicals and Petroleum	-	-	-	2.9	3.0	2.8
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.8	5.2	5.0	1.6	1.6	1.6
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.9	7.9	7.6	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.0	8.0	9.5	9.3	8.3	9.7
Transportation	1.1	1.0	1.3	-	-	-
Trucking and Warehousing	3.5	3.5	3.9	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.7	2.7	4.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	54.5	54.2	53.8	37.8	38.1	37.4
Wholesale Trade	15.1	15.0	14.0	10.4	10.5	10.4
Retail Trade	39.4	39.2	39.8	27.4	27.6	27.0
General Merchandise Stores	6.1	6.1	6.5	4.0	4.1	4.0
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.1	4.1	4.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	10.6	10.7	10.2	14.6	14.9	14.3
Banking	-	-	-	5.7	5.9	5.4
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	3.9	4.0	3.9
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.6
Services	40.8	38.7	36.0	30.1	29.6	30.7
Business Services	-	-	-	6.2	6.0	6.8
Health Services	-	-	-	6.7	6.7	6.3
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	2.9	3.1	3.2
Total Government	37.0	30.9	34.9	53.4	51.3	54.2
Total Federal Government	1.8	1.8	1.7	7.2	7.4	7.4
Total State Government	10.2	8.6	9.0	29.6	27.7	30.2
Total Local Government	25.0	20.5	24.2	16.6	16.2	16.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON-N. CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1983

Industry	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1982	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	152.5	150.8	150.8	38.5	38.1	38.3
Construction	10.6	10.6	11.1	1.7	1.7	1.7
Manufacturing	19.8	19.7	19.5	12.8	12.8	12.7
Durable Goods	11.0	11.0	10.1	2.0	2.0	1.8
Lumber and Wood Products	1.5	1.5	1.5	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.5	1.4	1.5	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.4	2.4	2.1	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	2.3	2.3	2.0	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	8.8	8.7	9.4	10.8	10.8	10.9
Food and Kindred Products	.8	.8	.9	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	5.4	5.4	5.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	.9	.8	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
Printing and Publishing	.8	.8	.8	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.4	2.4	2.4	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	8.5	8.6	9.4	5.1	5.1	5.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	35.5	35.6	34.4	6.4	6.4	6.4
Wholesale Trade	7.5	7.5	7.3	1.1	1.1	1.1
Retail Trade	28.0	28.1	27.1	5.3	5.3	5.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	7.3	7.5	7.0	1.2	1.2	1.2
Services	27.2	27.0	26.7	6.2	6.3	6.1
Total Government	43.6	41.8	42.7	5.0	4.5	5.0
Total Federal Government	16.5	17.0	16.9	.3	.3	.3
Total State Government	11.8	11.8	11.6	1.2	1.2	1.2
Total Local Government	15.3	13.0	14.2	3.5	3.0	3.5

INDUSTRY	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1982	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	47.0	46.0	46.1	42.4	42.0	42.6
Construction	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.6	2.6	2.7
Manufacturing	21.7	21.6	21.6	12.4	12.3	12.4
Durable Goods	4.7	4.6	4.3	4.9	4.9	5.0
Nondurable Goods	17.0	17.0	17.3	7.5	7.5	7.3
Textile Mill Products	10.1	10.1	9.8	2.8	2.7	2.5
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.6	2.6	2.6	1.7	1.7	1.6
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.4	1.2	1.4	2.3	2.2	2.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	9.1	9.1	8.8	9.6	9.6	9.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.7
Services	4.9	4.7	4.8	6.1	6.1	6.2
Total Government	6.5	6.3	6.6	7.5	7.4	7.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1983

Industry	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1982	Net Change From Aug. 1983	Net Change From Sept. 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	540.0	525.9	531.4	+ 14.1	+ 8.6
Construction	5.4	5.3	5.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Manufacturing	148.2	147.5	148.4	+ 0.7	- 0.2
Durable Goods	34.7	34.1	35.0	+ 0.6	- 0.3
Lumber and Wood Products	2.4	2.4	2.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	3.2	3.1	3.2	+ 0.1	0.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.2	7.2	7.4	0.0	- 0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	10.9	10.6	11.4	+ 0.3	- 0.5
Instruments and Related Products	3.2	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	113.5	113.4	113.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Food and Kindred Products	4.8	4.8	4.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Textile Mill Products	48.4	48.3	48.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	14.3	14.2	13.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.9
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	15.2	15.2	16.2	0.0	- 1.0
Knitting Mills	5.5	5.6	5.5	- 0.1	0.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	39.0	39.0	39.1	0.0	- 0.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.9	8.9	9.1	0.0	- 0.2
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.8	13.7	13.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Children's Outerwear	6.9	6.8	6.7	+ 0 1	+ 0.2
Paper and Allied Products	3.1	3.1	3.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	3.1	3.1	3.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.5	8.4	8.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	6.4	6.4	6.7	0.0	- 0.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.7	11.0	12.5	+ 1.7	+ 0.2
Communication	6.8	5.0	6.8	+ 1.8	0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	111.2	111.8	109.2	- 0.6	+ 2.0
Wholesale Trade	11.9	11.9	12.1	0.0	- 0.2
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	6.4	6.3	6.5	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	5.5	5.6	5.6	- 0.1	- 0.1
Retail Trade	99.3	99.9	97.1	- 0.6	+ 2.2
General Merchandise Stores	17.9	18.0	18.6	- 0.1	- 0.7
Food Stores	15.2	15.1	14.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	32.6	32.8	31.3	- 0.2	+ 1.3
Banking	11.8	11.8	11.2	0.0	+ 0.6
Insurance Carriers	5.8	5.8	5.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Services	104.0	103.8	99.2	+ 0.2	+ 4.8
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	11.9	12.7	11.9	- 0.8	0.0
Health Services	33.5	33.5	32.0	0.0	+ 1.5
Hospitals	11.9	11.9	11.4	0.0	+ 0.5
Educational Services	10.2	8.7	8.7	+ 1.5	+ 1.5
Total Government	125.8	113.6	125.7	+ 12.2	+ 0.1
Total Federal Government	11.3	11.7	11.2	- 0.4	+ 0.1
Total State Government	36.7	35.7	36.2	+ 1.0	+ 0.5
State Education	14.1	12.9	13.2	+ 1.2	+ 0.9
Other State Government	22.6	22.8	23.0	- 0.2	- 0.4
Total Local Government	77.8	66.2	78.3	+ 11.6	- 0.5
Local Education	49.5	37.7	50.1	+ 11.8	- 0.6
Other Local Government	28.3	28.5	28.2	- 0.2	+ 0.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 9

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS
IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
September, 1983

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1982	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1982	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1982	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1982
MANUFACTURING	281.5	279.8	280.6	291.70	288.05	260.35	41.2	40.8	38.4	7.08	7.06	6.78
DURABLE GOODS	83.5	82.2	82.9	302.02	297.56	267.83	41.6	41.5	39.1	7.26	7.17	6.85
Lumber and Wood Products	10.5	10.5	10.1	273.60	271.17	243.34	45.0	44.6	42.1	6.08	6.08	5.78
Furniture and Fixtures	4.3	4.3	3.9	240.57	229.68	197.08	40.5	39.6	36.7	5.94	5.80	5.37
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.4	8.4	7.8	382.55	374.59	329.99	44.9	44.7	42.8	8.52	8.38	7.71
Fabricated Metal Products	10.5	10.3	10.7	279.79	280.19	251.13	39.8	40.2	39.3	7.03	6.97	6.39
Machinery, Except Electrical	19.2	18.8	19.4	313.40	308.73	272.31	41.4	41.0	37.1	7.57	7.53	7.34
Special Industry Machinery	4.7	4.7	4.9	282.00	289.87	234.88	40.0	41.0	34.9	7.05	7.07	6.73
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	14.8	14.4	15.3	268.23	268.81	236.06	39.1	39.3	37.0	6.86	6.84	6.38
Instruments and Related Products	3.9	3.8	3.9	258.23	258.49	237.46	38.6	40.2	38.3	6.69	6.43	6.20
NONDURABLE GOODS	198.0	197.6	197.7	288.52	283.90	250.14	41.1	40.5	37.9	7.02	7.01	6.60
Food and Kindred Products	9.9	9.8	9.5	248.06	237.31	230.26	40.8	38.4	38.7	6.08	6.18	5.95
Textile Mill Products	98.7	98.2	98.5	262.68	260.18	221.68	40.6	40.4	36.4	6.47	6.44	6.09
Weaving Mills, Cotton	29.6	29.4	27.7	263.33	266.98	213.82	40.7	41.2	35.4	6.47	6.48	6.04
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.7	30.7	32.8	266.56	266.78	221.25	39.2	39.7	35.4	6.80	6.72	6.25
Knitting Mills	7.0	7.1	7.0	244.61	233.84	219.84	40.7	39.3	38.3	6.01	5.95	5.74
Textile Finishing, Excent Wool	13.1	12.8	13.2	275.78	264.37	251.68	41.1	39.4	38.9	6.71	6.71	6.47
Floor Covering Mills	2.5	2.4	2.3	276.92	279.06	244.50	43.0	42.8	41.3	6.44	6.52	5.92
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.8	8.7	8.4	246.53	240.12	195.08	42.8	42.2	37.3	5.76	5.69	5.23
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.2	37.0	37.3	188.18	183.94	180.40	39.7	38.4	37.9	4.74	4.79	4.76
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.5	8.6	8.9	160.27	171.31	156.20	37.8	37.9	35.5	4.24	4.52	4.40
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.0	12.8	12.8	165.24	161.57	158.98	37.9	37.4	36.8	4.36	4.32	4.32
Paper and Allied Products	10.3	10.3	10.1	484.64	467.85	393.20	44.3	43.4	40.0	10.94	10.78	9.83
Printing and Publishing	4.9	4.9	4.7	284.40	287.04	292.20	38.8	39.0	38.6	7.33	7.36	7.57
Chemicals and Allied Products	21.7	21.8	21.5	452.12	444.02	378.24	43.1	42.9	39.4	10.49	10.35	9.60

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 10

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S
MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
SEPTEMBER, 1983

CHARLESTON MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1982	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1982	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1982	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1982
All Manufacturing	14.7	14.6	14.5	371.09	353.21	322.77	43.1	41.8	40.6	8.61	8.45	7.95
Durable Goods	8.4	8.4	7.8	350.83	344.54	314.98	43.1	42.8	40.8	8.14	8.05	7.72
Nondurable Goods	6.3	6.2	6.7	398.24	364.81	332.09	43.1	40.4	40.4	9.24	9.03	8.22

COLUMBIA MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1982	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1982	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1982	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1982
All Manufacturing	19.0	18.7	18.9	281.36	276.69	247.87	40.6	40.1	37.9	6.93	6.90	6.54
Durable Goods	9.2	9.0	9.0	279.89	274.44	240.28	40.8	40.3	38.2	6.86	6.81	6.29
Fabricated Metal Products	1.9	1.8	1.9	274.72	281.65	266.62	42.2	43.0	41.4	6.51	6.55	6.44
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.8	1.8	1.7	282.30	295.06	245.28	40.1	42.7	36.5	7.04	6.91	6.72
Nondurable Goods	9.8	9.8	9.9	283.50	278.50	255.98	40.5	39.9	37.7	7.00	6.98	6.79
Textile Mill Products	2.0	2.0	2.3	233.62	250.62	163.56	37.5	40.1	28.2	6.23	6.25	5.80
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.2	2.1	2.1	171.49	159.58	163.83	36.8	35.7	38.1	4.66	4.47	4.30

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1982	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1982	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1982	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1983
All Manufacturing	72.2	72.1	72.9	277.69	274.18	249.62	41.2	40.8	38.7	6.74	6.72	6.45
Durable Goods	20.0	19.9	21.1	283.31	284.00	258.52	41.0	41.1	38.7	6.91	6.91	6.68
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.9	7.8	8.4	300.35	301.10	281.06	40.1	40.2	39.2	7.49	7.49	7.17
Nondurable Goods	52.1	52.2	51.8	275.47	270.66	246.52	41.3	40.7	38.7	6.67	6.65	6.37
Textile Mill Products	29.1	29.1	29.5	272.06	266.67	224.96	41.6	40.9	37.0	6.54	6.52	6.08
Weaving Mills, Cotton	9.9	10.1	9.5	265.51	261.05	224.55	41.1	40.1	37.3	6.46	6.51	6.02
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.8	9.7	10.5	284.76	283.58	230.76	42.0	42.2	37.1	6.78	6.72	6.22
Knitting Mills	1.6	1.7	1.4	236.36	242.14	208.97	38.0	39.5	35.6	6.22	6.13	5.87
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.1	3.1	3.2	256.00	231.63	206.30	40.7	37.3	34.1	6.29	6.21	6.05
Apparel and Other Textile Products	8.2	8.1	7.6	177.48	175.87	166.16	38.5	38.4	36.6	4.61	4.58	4.54
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	2.2	2.2	2.0	162.81	166.80	149.37	36.1	37.4	34.9	4.51	4.46	4.28
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.6	4.8	4.6	343.62	343.18	332.90	41.4	41.8	42.9	8.30	8.21	7.76

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to nearest ten)
SEPTEMBER, 1983

	TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY			MANUFACTURING			NONMANUFACTURING		
Counties	Sept. 1983	August 1983	Sept. 1982	Sept. 1983	August 1983	Sept. 1982	Sept. 1983	August 1983	Sept. 1982
ABBEVILLE-----	6,420	6,410	6,360	3,830	3,860	3,670	2,590	2,550	2,690
AIKEN---------	36,300	35,800	36,000	18,500	18,500	17,600	17,800	17,300	18,400
ALLENDALE-----	2,630	2,480	2,710	1,050	1,040	1,060	1,580	1,440	1,650
ANDERSON------	46,560	45,980	46,120	21,700	21,620	21,570	24,860	24,360	24,550
BAMBERG-------	4,790	4,720	4,600	1,820	1,830	1,750	2,970	2,890	2,850
BARNWELL------	6,500	6,340	6,520	2,840	2,800	2,710	3,660	3,540	3,810
BEAUFORT------	23,080	23,640	22,480	1,180	1,160	1,260	21,900	22,480	21,220
BERKELEY------	19,400	19,500	18,900	6,000	6,000	5,900	13,400	13,500	13,000
CALHOUN-------	3,790	3,820	3,990	2,140	2,130	2,270	1,650	1,690	1,720
CHARLESTON----	121,100	119,400	120,100	10,600	10,500	10,600	110,500	108,900	109,500
CHEROKEE------	13,870	13,750	13,640	7,020	6,910	6,700	6,850	6,840	6,940
CHESTER-------	10,850	11,250	11,550	6,240	6,610	6,920	4,610	4,640	4,630
CHESTERFIELD--	11,320	10,860	11,010	6,430	6,360	6,190	4,890	4,500	4,820
CLARENDON-----	6,230	6,020	6,240	1,680	1,570	1,670	4,550	4,450	4,570
COLLETON------	8,580	8,560	8,500	2,500	2,460	2,440	6,080	6,100	6,060
DARLINGTON----	18,940	18,460	19,120	8,040	7,580	8,200	10,900	10,880	10,920
DILLON--------	8,240	8,080	8,310	3,310	3,300	3,190	4,930	4,780	5,120
DORCHESTER----	12,000	11,900	11,800	3,200	3,200	3,000	8,800	8,700	8,800
EDGEFIELD-----	4,450	4,320	4,490	2,250	2,220	2,320	2,200	2,100	2,170
FAIRFIELD-----	5,920	5,830	6,170	2,240	2,200	2,090	3,680	3,630	4,080
FLORENCE------	42,400	42,020	42,590	12,370	12,340	12,400	30,030	29,680	30,190
GEORGETOWN----	14,850	16,220	13,920	4,110	4,070	3,950	10,740	12,150	9,970
GREENVILLE----	146,800	143,100	142,700	47,400	47,400	47,100	99,400	95,700	95,600
GREENWOOD-----	24,650	24,860	25,290	11,150	11,360	11,730	13,500	13,500	13,560
HAMPTON-------	4,860	4,830	4,780	1,760	1,790	1,720	3,100	3,040	3,060
HORRY---------	45,540	47,280	44,800	6,590	6,570	6,730	38,950	40,710	38,070
JASPER--------	3,140	3,060	3,130	220	220	220	2,920	2,840	2,910
KERSHAW-------	14,510	14,370	14,510	7,660	7,680	7,740	6,850	6,690	6,770
LANCASTER-----	17,680	17,750	18,710	10,070	10,130	11,200	7,610	7,620	7,510
LAURENS-------	17,380	17,180	16,850	8,180	8,200	7,610	9,200	8,980	9,240
LEE-----------	2,810	2,590	2,910	1,040	1,030	1,050	1,770	1,560	1,860
LEXINGTON-----	41,300	40,000	41,500	13,000	12,700	13,000	28,300	27,300	28,500
MCCORMICK-----	1,880	1,760	2,000	900	900	970	980	860	1,030
MARION--------	11,370	11,370	11,150	5,550	5,530	5,060	5,820	5,840	6,090
MARLBORO------	8,390	8,240	8,930	4,000	4,000	4,560	4,390	4,240	4,370
NEWBERRY------	10,550	10,380	10,620	5,080	5,020	5,040	5,470	5,360	5,580
OCONEE--------	17,270	17,230	17,210	8,410	8,350	8,250	8,860	8,880	8,960
ORANGEBURG----	24,260	23,890	24,060	8,270	8,390	8,070	15,990	15,500	15,990
PICKENS-------	29,600	27,400	28,500	12,200	12,100	12,000	17,400	15,300	16,500
RICHLAND------	140,500	138,500	139,900	12,900	12,800	12,800	127,600	125,700	127,100
SALUDA--------	2,790	2,740	2,740	1,070	1,040	1,010	1,720	1,700	1,730
SPARTANBURG---	85,600	83,100	86,100	35,800	36,300	37,300	49,800	46,800	48,800
SUMTER--------	26,030	25,970	26,150	8,330	8,290	8,400	17,700	17,680	17,750
UNION---------	9,180	8,940	9,320	5,120	4,880	5,220	4,060	4,060	4,100
WILLIAMSBURG--	8,420	8,380	8,250	3,010	2,980	2,820	5,410	5,400	5,430
YORK----------	38,150	38,140	38,330	12,760	12,780	12,740	25,750	25,360	25,590

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
SEPTEMBER, 1983

Counties	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
	SEPT. 1983	AUG. 1983	SEPT. 1982	SEPT. 1983	AUG. 1983	SEPT. 1982	SEPT. 1983	AUG. 1983	SEPT. 1982
ABBEVILLE-----	9,980	9,740	9,660	1,160	1,160	1,080	11.6	11.9	11.2
AIKEN---------	43,960	43,400	47,850	4,580	4,410	7,980	10.4	10.2	16.7
ALLENDALE-----	3,970	3,940	4,040	640	720	570	16.1	18.3	14.1
ANDERSON------	61,710	61,950	63,250	5,510	5,970	6,810	8.9	9.6	10.8
BAMBERG-------	7,670	7,740	7,560	660	740	690	8.6	9.6	9.1
BARNWELL------	9,470	9,560	9,850	900	1,040	1,140	9.5	10.9	11.6
BEAUFORT------	30,130	31,160	29,850	1,720	1,910	1,840	5.7	6.1	6.2
BERKELEY------	38,780	38,510	39,410	3,070	3,180	3,640	7.9	8.3	9.2
CALHOUN-------	7,320	7,480	7,840	580	670	690	7.9	9.0	8.8
CHARLESTON----	113,270	112,960	113,940	8,860	9,670	9,360	7.8	8.6	8.2
CHEROKEE------	22,070	22,070	22,700	1,780	1,880	2,510	8.1	8.5	11.1
CHESTER-------	14,620	14,550	15,170	2,340	1,790	1,920	16.0	12.3	12.7
CHESTERFIELD--	18,810	18,560	19,210	1,660	1,860	2,300	8.8	10.0	12.0
CLARENDON-----	12,930	13,140	13,570	1,130	1,510	1,530	8.7	11.5	11.3
COLLETON------	13,190	13,380	13,580	1,410	1,530	1,730	10.7	11.4	12.7
DARLINGTON----	27,260	28,000	28,330	2,610	3,250	3,100	9.6	11.6	10.9
DILLON--------	13,930	13,890	14,440	1,320	1,270	1,540	9.5	9.1	10.7
DORCHESTER----	24,040	23,790	24,250	1,890	1,870	2,060	7.9	7.9	8.5
EDGEFIELD-----	8,510	8,450	9,070	700	790	1,100	8.2	9.3	12.1
FAIRFIELD-----	9,680	9,680	10,360	790	850	980	8.2	8.8	9.5
FLORENCE------	50,930	51,540	52,870	4,690	5,180	5,730	9.2	10.1	10.8
GEORGETOWN----	20,540	21,900	20,560	2,500	2,250	3,340	12.2	10.3	16.2
GREENVILLE----	139,910	140,270	149,070	10,580	10,800	16,110	7.6	7.7	10.8
GREENWOOD-----	25,980	26,500	27,580	2,820	3,160	3,510	10.9	11.9	12.7
HAMPTON-------	7,670	7,670	7,740	900	880	970	11.7	11.5	12.5
HORRY---------	62,880	65,460	64,290	4,410	4,800	5,910	7.0	7.3	9.2
JASPER--------	6,300	6,270	6,480	530	590	650	8.4	9.4	10.0
KERSHAW-------	18,260	18,340	19,000	1,610	1,800	2,130	8.8	9.8	11.2
LANCASTER-----	22,460	22,560	24,000	2,410	2,410	2,490	10.7	10.7	10.4
LAURENS-------	22,620	22,640	22,670	2,550	2,770	3,090	11.3	12.2	13.6
LEE-----------	7,230	7,590	8,070	760	840	830	10.5	11.1	10.3
LEXINGTON-----	66,380	66,420	68,120	4,050	4,300	5,170	6.1	6.5	7.6
MCCORMICK-----	3,130	3,180	3,420	370	510	450	11.8	16.0	13.2
MARION--------	16,950	17,280	17,600	1,790	2,000	2,480	10.6	11.6	14.1
MARLBORO------	11,960	12,090	12,950	2,050	2,220	2,310	17.1	18.4	17.8
NEWBERRY------	16,420	16,470	17,300	1,160	1,340	1,720	7.1	8.1	9.9
OCONEE--------	20,210	20,590	22,170	2,320	2,670	4,080	11.5	13.0	18.4
ORANGEBURG----	37,910	38,290	38,840	3,790	4,160	4,480	10.0	10.9	11.5
PICKENS-------	38,750	38,610	40,490	3,130	2,950	3,870	8.1	7.6	9.6
RICHLAND------	127,470	127,060	130,060	7,670	7,680	9,080	6.0	6.0	7.0
SALUDA--------	6,740	6,850	7,160	650	790	1,080	9.6	11.5	15.1
SPARTANBURG---	98,430	99,480	103,680	7,750	8,710	10,460	7.9	8.8	10.1
SUMTER--------	33,620	34,060	34,850	2,980	3,310	3,670	8.9	9.7	10.5
UNION---------	12,850	12,890	14,390	2,050	2,340	3,290	16.0	18.2	22.9
WILLIAMSBURG--	16,970	17,190	17,530	1,620	1,740	2,200	9.5	10.1	12.5
YORK----------	51,290	51,520	53,130	4,360	4,840	5,820	8.5	9.4	11.0

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1982 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent.

SOUTH CAROLINA
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS (CES)
P. O. BOX 995
COLUMBIA, S. C. 29202

BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
COLUMBIA, S.C.
PERMIT NO. 570

ADDRESS CHANGE:

☐ Remove from mailing list

☐ Change as shown above

Please send any address changes to the address in the upper left hand corner.

The "S. C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Research and Analysis Section are responsible for the publication of this newsletter and for the production of the data included therein: Beverly Davis, Beth Mays, Geraldine Taylor, Ginger Gurganus, Henry Clay, Cathy Kinard, Evelyn Greenlee, Sandy Simpson, Diann Selph, and Ted Gladden.